[XXXVIth Year.] THE [No. 1779.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1781.

LONDON.

THE number of ships built by three belligerent powers from the peace in 1762 to the present time, are on a moderate calculation: England 114, France 73, Spain 27. No vessels under the fifth rate are included in this list.

Two vessels are now fitting out in the river on speculation and experiment; they are to have two ports to each gun, which they are to fight under cover; the Americans practise this with success, and if it is found useful in our service, it is intended to be adopted generally.

The inconveniences that would arise from permitting any circumstances to plead for extenuation of a crime so very dangerous to the service, as mutinies in the navy, are very obvious: the sailors are a body, the most useful people which this, as a marine and commercial state knows; but if there was to be any relaxation in the discipline, British sailors would no longer carry away the palm from those of every other country on the globe.

If it be true that decisive success against the French in the West-Indies, was prevented by the disobedience and perverseness of some of Sir George Rodney's officers, it is to be hoped an exemplary punishment will be inflicted on the delinquents, since discipline is the life and soul of military service; and from late public events, discipline in the navy seems to have been most fatally relaxed.

Though it is the occasional cant of ministers to plume themselves on appeasing the Irish, and bringing them to a satisfied acquiescence on the friendship of England, the reverse is notoriously the case, as appears from the general spirit and declaration of the associated corps, as well as from their periodical writers. The following is a proof of the opinion of the latter in a letter to the people, speaking of the absolute necessity for an independency in the Irish parliament.

"Instead of being allied, or inseparably united to the interest of an old empire, tottering under a decay of nature, and hurried on by her vices, we should enjoy in our own renewed constitution all the soundness, virtue and vigour of youth; that worst of all corruptions introduced by the worst of all tyrannies, that of the corrupt parliament of a superior and degenerated nation, would be removed. The interest of the governors and of the people, now so opposite, would be reconciled. We should be our own governors, for the nation would be more free to indulge her. Public spirit would shake off the despair of centuries; public virtue would have an object, and be at once the spring, the effect, and the cement of government."

As this once glorious empire has been brought so rapidly from the high elevation to which it was raised, to the very point of destruction; is it wise, is it prudent to imagine, the same identical councils and measures, if pursued, can extricate us? the thought is absurd, the wish would be folly.

There is not, in the world, a more generally admitted fact, than the extreme and lavish waste of the public treasure in England, which has risen in the present war to a height hardly credible, if the most authentic vouchers, and parliamentary proofs were not every moment in view before the eyes of all mankind. We shall not speak of the extravagance of ministers, because it may be, and we believe it, greatly for their interest, but the conduct of a sovereign who permits it must be perfectly unaccountable, as it is to the full as much against his interest as that of his people. What is the interest of a king, shewn in by the most able ones; wealth, power, armies, navies, victories, &c. and can any man of common sense imagine that there might not have been saved in the four last years expenditure, a sum of ten or twelve millions! would not this have given us 20 sail of the line more last year? would it not have conquered a rebellious colony? This public and extravagant waste of treasure, therefore, gives a deeper wound to the royal interests than to any other in the state. As to securing a majority in parliament, other ministers have always done it, when the national expences were not half so great, so that pretence is only proving the present men to be greater bunglers than all their predecessors. If all these circumstances, and an hundred others which might be added, are considered, it will certainly be expected by the world; by his reputation; by the kings, his brethren in the world; by all mankind, that his majesty should be as ready to detect his ministers in their corrupt extravagances as his people can be; to meet them half way; to examine into the fact, with that efficient scrutiny so fully in his power, but not in theirs; and by so doing he will probably double his real power, regain the advantages of the war, and be the sovereign of his people's minds, as well as their persons.

An artist, of great eminence in the ordnance branch, has made great improvements on a piece on the construction of a howitzer, formed with a double bore, in such a manner, that it carries two granades, which, when chained together, have been found to be of the greatest utility, much more so than any thing hitherto invented for the destruction of not only rigging, but, when properly directed, has an equal effect on the decks of the enemy's ships, as when fired from the tops, or any commanding height. It answers in proportion to its size the purpose of a granade and chain shot.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 25.

Last week arrived at Salem, capt. Forrester from Cape François, but last from the Havannah in 11 days, and informs that he left the first mentioned port the 15th of December; that 2 or 3 days before he left it, a brigantine arrived there from Marseilles, which brought news that count d'Estaing, commander in chief of the combined fleets, consisting of 72 sail of the line, was pursuing his operations against Gibraltar; that he had completely cut off all supplies by sea; that he attacked a certain battery on the dock with 4 or 5 ships, battered the walls down, which killed a great many men in the fort, the ships receiving little or no damage; that the British refused to receive any prisoners in Gibraltar; that a company of British troops, that was on some out post, deserted to a man to the Spaniards; that the garrison of Gibraltar requested supplies from the Turks, who told them, that they would sell them as much as they wanted, if they would send for it, but they would not carry it to them. The above in part was confirmed, by a captain of a ship from Corunna, which he saw in Havanna. Capt. Forrester sailed from Cape Francois in company with three 74 and one 64, two frigates and two tenders, and arrived at Havanna the 28th of December, in company with the above ships: three Spanish ships of 74, with some frigates, and 20 gun ships were masted, and two of 74 and 1 frigate dismasted.

Extract of a letter from Guadaloupe, Dec. 2.

"A few days ago arrived at Martinique, from Old France, 60 merchantmen and transports, under convoy of 3 ships of the line, and 4 frigates. The king's ships had 4000 troops on board, which were not admitted to land; the governor ordered them to proceed directly to the Havannah, there to join the fleet which went from Cape François. The Spanish fleet are now preparing to go on some private expedition. Most of the English fleet on these seas are either drove on shore, dismasted, or foundered, in the late hurricane."

A letter from l'Orient of the 8th of November mentions, that the British fleet at Torbay had received a great deal of damage in a gale of wind, which obliged them to put back to Portsmouth to refit, where it was thought they would remain all winter.

PROVIDENCE, *Jan.* 17.

A sloop, laden with wheat, was captured on Sunday last near Long-Island, by two whale-boats, and carried into New-London.

We learn that large quantities of English goods, brought from Long-Island by the enemy's emissaries, have been lately seized in Connecticut, as also considerable quantities of provisions, which were supposed to be destined for the enemy; and that a person from New-York, by the name of Goldsmith, is apprehended and secured in gaol. It is hopes that decisive measures will be taken to put a stop to this dangerous species of illicit trade.

TRENTON, *Jan.* 31.

On Saturday evening the 20th instant, about 150 privates of the New-Jersey brigade, which were quartered at Pompton, left their huts, and, under conduct of some of their sergeants, marched towards Chatham. The proceedings of the legislature, at their last sitting, constituting commissioners, to enquire into the claims of such soldiers of the brigade, as conceived themselves entitled to a discharge, on account of the expiration of their enlistments, had not then been communicated to these. The commissioners went to Chatham on Monday, and having read and explained to them the resolutions of the legislature, they immediately agreed to return to their duty. The commandant of the brigade, in consideration of their being unacquainted with the measures taken in their behalf, and of their acknowledgments of the offence, granted their request for a general pardon. The commissioners having appointed a time for settling their claims, they returned to the orders of their officers. A small part only of the brigade were engaged in this matter, the greater part disapproved of it, and all regret that it happened. To the honour however of these brave men we mention it with pleasure, that when they left their quarters, they adopted a solemn resolution to put to death any one who should attempt or even propose to go to the enemy's lines, and hang up without ceremony every tory who should presume to say a word, tending to induce any of them so to do.

ANNAPOLIS, *Feb.* 15.

The king of Great-Britain's SPEECH at the opening of the new parliament, Nov. 2, 1780.

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is with more than ordinary satisfaction that I meet you in parliament at a

time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the moſt certain information of the diſpoſition and the wiſhes of my people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmoſt attention and regard.

The preſent arduous ſituation of public affairs is well known; the whole force and faculties of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the utmoſt, to ſupport the rebellion in my colonies in North-America, and without the leaſt provocation or cauſe of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undiſguiſed object of this confederacy manifeſtly is to gratify boundleſs ambition, by deſtroying the commerce and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

By the force which the laſt parliament put into my hands, and by the bleſſing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withſtand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to fruſtrate the great expectations they had formed; and the ſignal ſucceſſes which have attended the progreſs of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, gained with ſo much honour to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equaled their higheſt character in any æra, will, I truſt, have important conſequences in bringing the war to a happy concluſion. It is my moſt earneſt deſire to ſee this great end accompliſhed; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only ſecure ſafe and honourable terms of peace, by ſuch powerful and reſpectable preparations, as ſhall convince our enemies, that we will not ſubmit to receive the law from any powers whatſoever; and that we are united in a firm reſolution to decline no difficulty or hazard, in the defence of our country, and for the preſervation of our eſſential intereſts.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. I ſee and feel with great anxiety and concern, that the various ſervices of the war, muſt unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences; but I deſire you to grant me ſuch ſupplies only, as your own ſecurity and laſting welfare, and the exigency of affairs, will be found to require.

My lords and gentlemen,

I repoſe an entire confidence in the zeal and affection of this parliament, conſcious that during the whole courſe of my reign, it hath been the conſtant object of my care, and the wiſh of my heart, to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of all my ſubjects, and to preſerve inviolate our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate.

Baltimore-town, Feb. 6, 1781.

On Wedneſday the 7th of March next, will be offered for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, who will attend for that purpoſe at Mr. Daniel Grant's tavern,

A NUMBER of very valuable HOUSES and LOTS of LAND, in the moſt advantageous ſituations in this town. Alſo ſeveral excellent FARMS in the counties of Baltimore and Harford. A long credit will be given the purchaſers. The particulars relative to theſe eſtates will be publiſhed in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer.

H. D. GOUGH.

BY the death of the reverend Mr. Arthur Hambleton, Port-Tobacco pariſh in Charles county is become vacant; any miniſter of the church of England, who will apply to the veſtry of ſaid pariſh, and can come well recommended, the veſtry will be ready, on behalf of ſaid pariſh, to treat with ſuch miniſter making ſuch application; the ſalary to be allowed is thirty thouſand pounds weight of tranſfer tobacco per annum, on ſubſcription, clear of the charge of collection.

Per order,
JAMES RUSSELL, reg.

Calvert county, Jan. 26, 1781.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, near Hunting-town, a bay horſe with a ſwitch tail, branded under the mane thus, S. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again ſhall receive one hundred pounds, paid by

3w RICHARD TURNER.

N. B. The perſon who ſtole the horſe is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pale complexion, gray eyes, ſhort white hair; he has alſo a down look and is a little round ſhouldered; he paſſed ſometimes by the name of Benj. Sea, and ſometimes by the name of Benj. Everit.

ANY perſon capable of keeping ſchool and well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to colonel Richard Harwood, Thomas Noble Stockett, Joſeph Watkins, or Robert John Smith, near ſouth-river church.

FIVE HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Near South-river ferry, Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 7, 1781.

ON Wedneſday morning, near the break of day, were ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, one fiddle, one pair of new oſnabrig trouſers, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one ſtriped lawn apron, and one coarſe fan-tail hat. The ſame thief took a curb bridle out of my kitchen, and went to the quarter of Mr. Charles Steuart, ſon of Dr. George Steuart, which plantation joins mine, and took out of his ſtable a dark iron-gray gelding, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brand that can be remembered, his tail hand-docked, has a very large belly, trots and gallops, is a very good working horſe, and but young. The above articles were ſtolen by a lad named Thomas Hammond, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, brown hair, thin long viſage, ſpeaks ſlow and rather fooliſh: had on a black and white country cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, kerſey wove, an oſnabrig ſhirt, and it is likely he may have the trouſers and ſtockings on, as he had no ſtockings but them, he had on likewiſe a new pair of black leather ſhoes. The above named Thomas Hammond ſaid he lived three years with major Henry Ridgely on Elk-ridge, and after that with captain Thomas Richardſon of Prince-George's county, and from thence was brought down to Annapolis to take the place of a ſoldier that had a ſore leg, but the colonel would not paſs him on account of his being knock-kneed; this is what he told me at the time I hired him. His father is a white man and his mother a mulatto, who lives at Linganore, which place it is likely he will go to. Whoever ſtops and ſecures the horſe and other articles aforeſaid, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and ſo in proportion for any part thereof, and a handſome reward for ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, paid by

JAMES STEUART,
JACOB LUSBY.

THERE are at the plantation of Richard Haynes, near the fork of Patuxent bridge, five ſtray cattle, viz. One ſmall black cow, both her ears about half cut off, with a ſmall ſlit in each; one red ſteer, with a white face and white belly, marked as the aforeſaid cow; one brindle and pied ſteer, marked as above; one black ſteer and a ſmall red bull with a white face, neither of them marked. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Hammond of Thomas, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in to

VACHEL HAMMOND.

N. B. Two ſalt-pans to be ſold by Beale Hammond, near Annapolis.

Allen's-freſh, Feb. 5, 1781.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th inſt. a mulatto lad named Daniel Cain, about ſeventeen years of age, well grown, his dreſs an over and under jacket and breeches of white yarn, cloth ſhoes and white yarn ſtockings, an imported fan-tail hat marked on the lining HG; he rode off a bay horſe, well made, natural pacer, about fourteen hands and a half high, and hath a remarkable ſhort tail, and I believe a ſtar on his forehead; his brand if any forgot, a man's ſaddle which lately hath been ſeated with hog ſkin, a blue fringe bouſing and a leather girt. Whoever will apprehend the above laid runaway, horſe and ſaddle, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive 250 continental dollars, paid by

BENJ. PHILPOTT.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 2d of July laſt, a negro woman named SUE; ſhe is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow on the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to deſcribe her by; as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a callico ditto, a ſtriped ſilk jacket, a new country made linſey woolſey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When ſhe went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a moſt notorious villain, who intended to paſs her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ſchooner called the Enterprize, and ſhe was diſappointed in her ſcheme by the ſhip not ſtopping at Annapolis; ſhe has ſince, as I am informed, been ſeen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by ſome free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; ſhe has been frequently in Baltimore-town on Sundays, and at nights at a mulatto woman's named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houſes; ſhe is ſiſter to Stubbs and harbours her. Any perſon who will ſecure her in any gaol in this or any other ſtate ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR.

BELOW are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken in Cheſapeake bay, about the 28th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips, from New-York; No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of Februtry, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Eſq; continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas H. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Eſq; continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A deſcription of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be ſtopped, if preſented for payment.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, beyond Elk-Ridge, a ſorrel mare, about thirteen hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, four white feet, docked, not branded, three years old laſt ſpring, is a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to prove his or her property, take her away, and pay charges.

CHARLES CARROLL.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has ſerved 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that buſineſs. No other motive than his having attempted to eſcape to the enemy induces the proprietor to diſpoſe of him. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe is requeſted to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

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